

The Times-Dispatch

Published Daily and Weekly

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TUESDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1903.

THE ISTHMIAN CANAL.

Senator Morgan, who has made such a gallant fight for the Nicaragua canal, says that the Isthmian canal question will be called to the attention of Congress at the extra session. He does not know in what form it will come up, but thinks it likely that the House will take initiative action, as that body is peopled on the subject, for the reason that the Senate took the whole matter out of its hands and insisted on its own measure.

In the meantime, it is announced that Ismael Enrique Arceles, who for many years has been in the diplomatic service of Colombia, has just arrived in New York on a special mission from his government, coming as a special emissary of the State Department at Bogota to Dr. Thomas Herran, Colombian charge d'affaires. He brings voluminous sealed documents for Dr. Herran, and it is surmised that they contain the amendments proposed to the canal treaty by the Colombian Senate, and the advice that without them there is no possibility of the measure's being accepted at Bogota. Senor Arceles, while professing ignorance of the contents of the packages which he brings, says that his people are not willing to accept the treaty in its present form. "I have talked with many Senators and Congressmen," said he, in an interview in New York, "and they believe that the \$10,000,000 indemnity which the United States is to pay Colombia under the terms of the treaty is inadequate. The general opinion among them is that this indemnity ought to be between \$25,000,000 and \$50,000,000. This, of course, was one of the obstacles to the ratification of the measure. Then there is a more important drawback than this mere pecuniary consideration. The Colombians will never consent to relinquish sovereignty over the territory of the canal route. That is a question of patriotism with them, which cannot be overcome by money or argument. There is no objection to giving certain rights over this land, but to obtain sovereignty over it is out of the question."

He added that, so far as the Senate was concerned, the treaty had been disposed of, but that when he left Bogota there was conferred on President Marín the power to ratify the treaty. He admitted, however, that without the amendments which he had mentioned, the President could hardly take such action.

This emphasizes the statement of Senator Morgan that this question will come up in Congress at the extra session. But it must be confessed that the outlook for the Panama canal is not at this time very promising. Even if the United States government should agree to meet the new demands of Colombia, there is no sort of guarantee that the proposition would be accepted. It is probable that more exorbitant demands still would be made, and if Congressmen take that view, as doubtless many of them will, they will be disposed to cut off all further negotiations with Colombia and turn to Nicaragua.

THE NEGRO ELSEWHERE.

A cablegram from Berlin says that the negro residents there, of whom there are about two hundred, mostly American, have complained to the police recently of various attacks made on members of their race by the whites. The dispatch proceeds:

"In two or three instances in the East End, where most of them live, negroes have been subjected to severe beatings. These occurrences are ascribed to the lynching news which the New York correspondents of German papers are particularly fond of cabling, the impression being produced on the East Side roughs that this is the proper way to treat negroes."

The members of the Black and White Society (Schwarz-Weiss-Verein), composed of both races, has issued a protest to the public against this brutality. Colored men here have a measure of social equality. Some of them even marry white women.

This shows that race instinct is the same the world over. Wherever there is a collection of negroes, there the race problem will be, whether the location be South or North, in the United States or in foreign lands. But there is a marked difference between the Southern people, and the people of the North and of foreign lands, in their view of the race question. "All colors do not look alike" to the Southern man. It is true that in political matters and in social matters Southerners deal with the negro as a race. But in other respects the South deals with the negro as an individual. If the negro is a good citizen and behaves himself, he is treated with the consideration he deserves. If he is a bad citizen, he is dealt with accordingly. But the South does not visit the sins of individuals

negroes upon the whole race. Because one negro commits an offense in a Southern community, Southern whites do not make an assault upon the entire negro population.

There have been instances, to be sure, when race has fought against race, but it was because negroes had banded themselves together to fight the whites. Our custom is to make the individual negro only suffer for his own misdoings. But as in the Berlin instance, so it usually happens in Northern communities, that when one negro has committed a serious crime, the whites have risen up in a body and tried to exterminate the whole tribe of black men.

This is an interesting phase of the race question, which has probably not suggested itself to everybody.

"THE SECOND ELIJAH."

John Alexander Dowie, who is just now attracting more than ordinary attention, was born in Edinburgh, but when only thirteen years of age went to South Australia, where he began life as a clerk in a boom town, at the same time preparing himself for the ministry. In this way he learned to be a very practical preacher—that is to say, he learned business methods along with theology, and his practical training has stood him in good turn. Early in his career he broke away from the Congregational Church and went into evangelistic work. While preaching at Melbourne he became impressed with the promise that "He that believeth and is baptized shall be saved. In My name shall they cast out devils. They shall lay hands on the sick and they shall recover." From that moment he determined to be a divine healer, and began by practicing on his wife, who was subject to headache. He cured some others, and with his wife and these organized the Divine Healing Association, which afterwards became the International Healing Association, with Dowie as its president.

He conceived the idea of establishing a great "healing center" in London, from which his faith was to spread, but first went to San Francisco. He preached along the Pacific Coast and finally reached Chicago about the time that the World's Fair began in 1893. He proclaimed himself to be the "Second Elijah," and attracted much attention and made much money while the Exposition lasted. He was treated by the Chicago authorities as a public nuisance, and was many times arraigned in court. His fines from time to time amounted, it is said, to \$20,000. But by this means and through various write-ups in the newspapers, he got much free advertising, and his work grew. He finally determined to build a city of his own, where he could be monarch of all and work in his own way without municipal interference.

In the meantime, however, he had outgrown the International Association, and announced the founding of the Christian Catholic Church in Zion, with himself as the general overseer. He organized the Zion City Land and Investment Company, and purchased 6,000 acres of land forty-two miles north of Chicago, on the shores of Lake Michigan, where he founded Zion City. The cost of the property was about a million and a quarter dollars, and the remarkable part of it is that Dowie raised the money to pay for it on his personal notes. He is leasing the land in small lots and disposing of it for fifteen times its original cost. His followers have taken up many of these lots, and they pay one-tenth of their income to the Prophet. Several industries have been established, the largest of which is a lace factory. Many buildings have been erected, one of the finest of which is the home of Dowie, for the Prophet believes in luxury. But he does not believe in the frivolities of modern city life, and so in the City of Zion there are no saloons, there are no places of amusement, and those who enter are warned that if they undertake to engage in any line of business not approved by the Prophet, or if they use indecent or profane language, they will be expelled. There are now between 8,000 and 10,000 residents of this remarkable city, and it seems to be growing and flourishing. Whatever may be said against Dowie, all admit that he is a man of strong personality, and it is said that his life has been morally clean. He is a born leader of men, and he manages to lead them in his own way. He has been wonderfully successful in the West, how far that success will follow him in the city of New York remains to be seen. Some are so irreverent as to say that the visit of the Zionists to New York is designed to boom Zion City.

The suicide some months ago in Paris of the brave and lovable Sir Hector McDonald was a surprise to his friends and a wonder to the world. It now transpires that the tongue of slander had been busy against this chivalrous gentleman and he heard of it and became unnerved. His mind was so unsettled that in a moment of madness he killed himself. Recently a commission of gentlemen of distinction, including two doctors of medicine, made diligent inquiry into the grave charges which had been circulated against the deceased and they found "unanimously and unmistakably that the cause which gave rise to the inhuman and cruel suggestions of crime was prompted through vulgar feelings of spite and jealousy upon his rising to such a high rank of distinction in the British army. They find that there is 'not visible the slightest particle of truth or foundation of any crime' and they believe that Sir Hector was cruelly assassinated by vile and slanderous tongues."

This is a terrible indictment against the mean and envious spirits in the British army who hounded this gallant gentleman to death. The tongue of slander was never charged with a fouler crime or claimed a nobler victim.

The Chase City Progress has discovered a colored centenarian in Mecklenburg county. He is Gilbert Smith, who says he was born January 15th, 1809. If so, he is now in the one hundred and fourth year of his age. It would seem, however, that he has no documentary evidence to establish his claim. He says he helped to build the first house that was erected in Chase City, and that it was the property of Mr. Richard Pur-

HORRIBLE ECZEMA

Little Boy Three Months Old. Face Covered with Sores.

Flesh was Raw.

CURED BY CUTICURA

"Our little boy was only three months old when he was taken with eczema that broke out in the most horrible state. His face was full of sores and some parts of the flesh were raw. We used Cuticura Soap, and one box of the Cuticura Ointment, and in one week this boy was as good as ever, and we can say the child has been O.K. ever since. We are willing to recommend the Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment. You can publish this statement, for it is nothing but the truth."

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Fessner, 508 Grand St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Feb. 15, 1898.

FIVE YEARS LATER

Mrs. Fessner Writes, March 2, 1903, That there is no Sign of Its Return.

"There is not one sign of its return on our child. The disease was so bad that until we started to use the Cuticura Remedies we had friends call the boy a 'bumper' of eczema, and we showed the boy to them. Not only has it done him the world of good but I myself had the eczema on my body and the scales would peel off. I used the Cuticura Remedies and have not got a speck of it on my body. So the only answer we can honestly give for the Cuticura Remedies is they saved what you say they are. If any one would like to be convinced of the fact they can write me and I will only be too glad to answer the same."

Complete treatment for every humor, consisting of Cuticura Soap, to cleanse the skin, Cuticura Ointment, to heal the skin, and Cuticura Resolvent Pills, to cool and cleanse the blood, may now be had for one dollar. A single set is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disgusting, itching, burning and scaly humors, eczema, scabies and irritations, from infancy to age.

Sold throughout the world. Cuticura Resolvent Pills, 25c. per box of six, "Dimitry, 201, St. Louis, Mo." Cuticura Soap, 25c. per box of six, "Dimitry, 201, St. Louis, Mo." Cuticura Ointment, 25c. per box of six, "Dimitry, 201, St. Louis, Mo." See how to use them in "How to Cure Every Humor."

year—some Kinsman, maybe, of Professor Bennett Puryear. At least, Professor Puryear came from that section of country, though he is now living in Madison or Orange county. The owners of the alleged centennial when he was a slave were, first, Obadiah and Bettie Coleman; then John Gregory, and finally Dr. George Burwell.

The sense of the people of San Francisco was recently taken upon a proposition that that city should acquire the ownership of the Geary-Street Cable Railroad. A two-third vote was necessary to accomplish the purposes of the advocates of the scheme, but the total vote cast was 25,236, of which 14,481 were in the affirmative and 10,755 in the negative. So the proposition was lost by 2,335. This, we believe, is the first specific test of public opinion on this subject which has occurred in any great American city, but there was a vote taken in Chicago on the general principle of municipal ownership and it resulted in a victory for the doctrine by about 5 to 1.

It has been rumored that George Vanderbilt intends to abandon his princely estate at Biltmore, N. C., but that is not true. The fact, however, is that his property there was assessed this year at two and a half millions of dollars, which sum he considered greatly in excess of its value. He said, therefore, that he would appeal from the assessment, but if we understand the case right, he reconsidered his position and paid the taxes.

Mr. Vanderbilt went abroad about a week ago, but he is to be gone only a short time and will return to Biltmore.

In Brooklyn a public school teacher who marries is dropped from the list, and a judge of the appellate division has just decided that the rule of the city school board is reasonable and valid. His Honor says the rule is "not intended to discourage marriage, but is rather in the public interest to dispense with the service of that class of teachers who assume new duties and step into another field."

"Stepping into another field" is good. There is a like rule in force in Richmond.

To pass Confederate money as United States money is not uttering a counterfeit, but is getting money (change) or goods upon false pretense. This is the upshot of the recent indictment in Ohio, where four Italians were the accused. Their cases have been thrown out of the United States Court, but now will be dealt with by the State Courts.

South Carolina editors enjoy one blessing that belongs not to their brethren of some other States. They are not bothered with the persuasive attentions of life insurance agents.

Daily we have reports of a decline in the price of cattle on the hoof, but cattle in the beefsteak stage remains at the previous high water mark.

At heart the politicians and a number of other people are glad that the horse show circuit has been completed.

The Japan-Russian news is conflicting, and is much on the order of "now you see it and now you don't see it."

Yesterday was another day of accidents on the railways. Are all the railways possessed of evil spirits?

J. Tillman says he knew all the time he would be acquitted. There is nothing like having faith in your men.

The Virginia farmer will now begin to inventory his turkey crop for the Thakus, giving dinner market.

Anyhow, there was no loss of life when Professor Langley's "buzzard" took to water.

FOR ROPENS AT RALEIGH

Formal Exercises To-Day at Which Governor Will Speak

RACES DECIDED FEATURE

These to Continue Three Days—Attractive List of Entries—Several Charters Granted, One of Them for a Colton Mill.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.) RALEIGH, N. C., Oct. 19.—The State Fair was open to visitors to-day, and the formal official opening takes place to-morrow, when addresses will be delivered by President Long, of the fair association, and Governor Aycock. The Governor will formally declare the fair open to visitors. Weather conditions are ideal, and there is every prospect for a successful and, indeed, a record-breaking fair.

The races on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday will be an attractive feature of the fair. Following are the entries: TUESDAY, OCTOBER 20th. Class 2:30, trotting—Bagmardo, Amyline, Monnie J., Leo H., Thomas Jefferson.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 21st. Class 2:30, pacing—Mary M., Bobbie H., Jewel, Schnaps, Ramon. Class 2:34, trotting—Amyline, Dan E., Sam Patch, Kate Campbell, Estuary, Sunol Stokes.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 22d. Class 2:12, pacing—J. S. Schnaps, Walter S., Lady May, John T. Class 2:40, trotting—Bagmardo, Amyline, Monnie J., George H., Thomas Jefferson.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 23d. Class 2:18, trotting—Potrone, Sam Patch, Kate Campbell, Louis Purcell, Estuary, Lady Thelma.

There will be a special running race Tuesday, October 20th, between Tar Heel and Mr. Smooth.

CHARTERS GRANTED. The Cleveland Mill and Power Company, of Lawnsdale, Cleveland county, was chartered to-day, with \$100,000 capital, to operate cotton mills, telegraph lines and power and light plants. H. P. S. Schenck is one of the principal incorporators.

Another company chartered is the White Lake, T. C. and Lumby Company, of Wilmington. The capital is \$50,000, authorized and \$20,000 subscribed, by Richard C. Wright and W. A. and W. G. Whitehead, all of Wilmington. The North Carolina Bank of Mount Holly, Gaston county, was incorporated to-day, with a capital of \$20,000, to do a commercial and savings business.

NEWBERN NEWS

Dispensary Advocates Fail to Secure Enough Signatures.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.) NEWBERN, N. C., Oct. 19.—The Board of Aldermen has granted the Elm City Dispensary permission to construct a branch railway from their mill on South Front Street, to connect with the A. C. R. R. at Highway at Hancock Street. This branch will be about a quarter of a mile long, and will traverse South Front Street the entire distance. It will be used principally for the purpose of unloading logs which come by rail.

The dispensary advocates have been circulating petitions for an election, but failed to obtain the signatures of a sufficient percentage of voters, and the Board of Aldermen refused to grant the election. A number of local optioners signed the petitions two or more times.

The steamer "Tom T." which has been towing logs for the Elm City Lumber Company for the past year, owned by James and Styron, has been sold to the Atlantic Coast Lumber Company, Georgetown, S. C., and will leave for that place within a few days.

The K. I. and Elmore's Street Place, which has been here for the past week, has attracted a large number of visitors from the surrounding country.

CANCEL LEASE ON IRON ORE

Southern to Build Branch Line Up the Yadkin.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.) WINSTON-SALEM, N. C., Oct. 19.—The Pennsylvania Steel Company and Virginia Iron, Coal and Coke Company in Ashe county, owing to the low price of pig iron and iron products, and the closing down of large furnaces, have cancelled all their contracts and leases on a large railroad from Iron. These companies were very much interested in these ores, having pronounced them the finest Bessemer ores in the South, but the drop in the market has forced them to give them up for the present.

REMARKABLE ACCIDENT

Engineer Deceived by the Track His Train Was On.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.) GREENSBORO, N. C., Oct. 19.—Engineer Baker, who has for twelve years been running an engine for the Southern Railway, while running the engine on the track, a north-bound freight on the track here just east of the passenger station Sunday night had a remarkable accident that came near killing several men. He thought he was on the main line track, when he was on what is known as the passing track. He was just going ahead with the engine, reaching the retarding switch of the passing track, when the engine turned a double somersault, landing on its side on an embankment. He and two nearest cars, one filled with lumber, the other with general merchandise, turned over, and the engine and the two cars were not derailed. Engineer Baker jumped in time to escape death, receiving only slight injuries. Fireman Ben Sturgis jumped, but was caught between the tender and the embankment, receiving a fatal injury. Fireman J. S. Hale, who was on top of a car ten cars away, was thrown violently to the ground, badly bruising his shoulder.

There was no serious damage done to the contents of the cars, and a stock of this morning the track is clear to north-bound passenger trains were slightly delayed.

Deputy U. S. Marshal J. T. Millikan fell down the stairs at the Southern Railway and Trust Company's building this morning and broke his right ankle.

The Greensboro Police Club will try two fox hounds left this morning for their grounds at Manchester, near Fayetteville, to spend a week fox hunting. The party were Sheriff J. P. Jordan, Messrs. Sam. Glimer, Arthur Brooks, John McKnight, W. C. Tucker and others.

WOODWARD & SON LUMBER ROUGH AND DRESSED General Offices—Ninth & Arch Street, Richmond, Va.

MOGUL EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES

Grown in Turkey. Perfected in Egypt. Enjoyed in America.

"MOGUL SMOKERS MAKE EGYPTIAN SMOKERS"

10 for 15 cents. Cork Tips or Plain. Save the Coupons.

COLD WEATHER CAUSES CLOSING OF THE TENT

The tent services which the Episcopal clergy have been holding at Twenty-eighth and N Streets ended most successfully last night. Rev. James W. Morris preached a forceful sermon on the text, 1 Kings, 3: 5—"Ask what I shall give thee." He emphasized the responsibilities of life and of making a choice. The congregation, which was a large one, nearly filling the tent, was deeply impressed.

The cold weather causes the closing of the services, but as there is, and has been such deep interest, the Rev. G. Otis Meade invited the congregation to Christ Church, where he will hold special services each night this week.

City Wins Out.

In the Law and Equity Court Saturday the jury found for the defendant in the suit of Pat McDonough vs. the City of Richmond for \$2,000 alleged damages. The claim of the plaintiff was that one of the city's sewer pipes burst and damaged a lot of his liquor in his cellar on West Broad Street.

City Circuit Court.

The regular fall term of the City Circuit Court began yesterday. The motion docket was called, and one suit entered. The latter was that of Charles F. Raynor and Company vs. W. T. Woody's administrator for \$200.

Mr. Upshur Away.

Mr. John A. Upshur, clerk to the Corporation Commission, left yesterday for Pocomoke, Md., where he will attend the marriage of a relative. He will be absent for several days.

Alleged Suspicious Characters.

Two colored men giving the names of Odell Williams and Jim Monroe were arrested in the First District last night as suspicious characters. They had a lot of shoes in their possession, which the police believe to have been stolen.

Lamb in King William.

Congressman John Lamb will speak for the Democrats at King William Courthouse, on October 24th.

Light and Poor.

The Committees on Light and Poor held meetings yesterday evening, but disposed of only routine business.

The South.

An optimistic citizen of Chattanooga, interviewed by the Times of that city, estimates that the South this year will receive \$30,000,000 for its cotton crop, \$200,000,000 for its lumber, and \$100,000,000 for its cotton seed oil product. "In addition to these," he continues, "there is the pig iron industry, sugar and rice, so that the combined industries of the South for this year will not miss the mark at \$1,000,000,000. This is beyond any doubt the banner year in the history of the South."

The South, too, will produce a large corn crop, and considerable tobacco. The truck garden, fruit and melon industry has been unusually profitable. Southern cotton mills and other manufacturing industries are flourishing, and the outlook is every way the best. Nearly all the Southern cities are growing rapidly, and western produce is being shipped to Southern seaports for shipment abroad. The South, indeed, has every reason to be encouraged. Its resources give promise of the greatest development, and despite its much discussed problems and an unpropitious political past it will yet reach the high destinies to which its advantages entitle it.—Nashville American.

The Alaska Boundary.

The decision of the Alaska Boundary Commission completely justifies the claim of the United States to an unbroken coast line throughout the extent of its northwest domain. The main hope of Canada was to break through that coast line, to separate the American territory into two parts and secure a foothold on the sea.

For this purpose was trumped up the theory that the boundary under the Anglo-Russian treaty of 1825, though it professed to follow the "sinuosities" of the coast, was really meant to cut across the great arms of the sea, leaving to Russia and its successor, the United States, merely the headlands. This contention was contrary to the evident understanding of both British and Russian negotiators in 1825 and to that of a long series of official and unofficial map-makers. It is Britain, it is now known, who have been made if the discovery of gold in the Klondike had not awakened in the Canadians a strong desire for a port on the coast of the United States.

The wish was father to the thought, and immediately it was discovered that the boundary had been drawn, as Sir John Lamb said in 1895, in the "middle of the sea." The only significance of the boundary exactly where the United States maintained it from the purchase in 1867, and where Russia maintained it from the treaty of 1898, if there had been any question about it in early days Great Britain would never have acquired temporarily by treaty from Russia the whole of the coast line to which these arms of the sea, when by asserting her rights to territory at their heads she could have had those waters as her own for all time.

POEMS YOU OUGHT TO KNOW

Whatever your occupation may be, and however crowded your hours with affairs, do not fail to secure at least a few minutes every day for refreshment of your inner life with a bit of poetry. Prof. Charles Eliot Norton.

No. 8.

CLEAR THE WAY.

By CHARLES MACKAY.

Charles Mackay was born in Perth in 1812, and was educated in London and Brussels. From the age of 22 to 32 he worked as a reporter on the London Morning Chronicle and then for three years was editor of the Glasgow Argus. He was also correspondent for the London Times in the United States during our Civil War. His poems are remarkably strong and clear, the one we publish to-day being a good example of his vigorous style. He died in 1880.

MEN OF THOUGHT!

Men of thought! be up and stirring,
Night and day;
Sow the seed—withdraw the curtain—
Clear the way!
Men of action, aid and cheer them,
As ye may.

There's a fount about to stream,
There's a light about to beam,
There's a warmth about the glow,
There's a flower about to blow;
There's a midnight blackness changing
Into gray;
Men of thought and men of action,
Clear the way!

Once the welcome light has broken,
Who shall say
What the unimagined glories
Of the day?

What the evil that shall perish
In its ray?
Aid the dawning, tongue and pen;
Aid it, hopes of honest men;
Aid it, paper—aid it, type—
Aid it, for the hour is ripe,
And our earnest must not slacken
Into play.

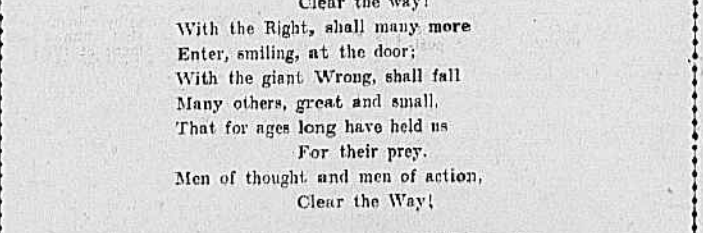
Men of thought and men of action,
Clear the way!

Lo! a cloud's about to vanish
From the day;
And a brazen wrong to crumble
Into clay.

Lo! the Right's about to conquer,
Clear the way!

With the Right, shall many more
Enter, smiling, at the door;
With the giant Wrong, shall fall
Many others, great and small,
That for ages long have held us
For their prey.

Men of thought and men of action,
Clear the Way!



Poems you ought to know began in The Times-Dispatch Sunday, October 11, 1903. One is published each day.

HANDSOME

SCRAP BOOKS

TO PRESERVE THE POEMS YOU OUGHT TO KNOW

15c Each. EY MAIL 32c.

TIMES-DISPATCH BUSINESS OFFICE.

with regard to Portland Canal, but apparently Pearce Island, a small and unimportant bit of land at the mouth of the canal and at the far south end of the boundary line, is conceded to Canada, and the tail of Alaska is merely cut short a few miles. The only significance of this is to give up exclusively to Canada one entrance to Portland Canal, which is a common arm of the sea, drawing the boundary line in the middle of the other entrance, instead of drawing the line in the middle of the south channel, and reserving the north exclusively to the United States. Neither on account of territory nor navigation is this concession to be regretted. If it reconciles Canada to